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FRANK A. MUNSEY

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Good for the Churches.

It is a sign of the times that the ancillary societies of the Christian church in America—Young people's leagues, soup kitchens, night schools, and the like—are losing ground, and that the regular services are resuming their old importance. This is well for the churches. In the older days formal entry into a congregation meant the assumption of heavy responsibilities. Often these responsibilities were neglected. Oftener they were only half met. But they were assumed willingly and publicly, and they were regarded as the most serious pledge the church asked her children to obey.

Within the past twenty years, however, this has been changed. No obligation read by the pastor of the congregation to his confirmation class, assembled with proper solemnity before the whole congregation, was half so rigorous in its exactions as those set forth by many of the young people's societies. The consequence was that what might have been expected. Young people all over the United States attended their society meeting and stayed away from the church service.

Today this branch movement has lost ground which the mother church has regained. Either fewer young people subscribe to pledges which set their society before their church, or many young people who have assumed such pledges are calmly setting them aside for the older and broader obligations accepted when they formally declared their faith.

When this movement becomes general, the special work of the societies will suffer. There will be less money for foreign missionaries, perhaps. Maybe certain college settlements will suffer. Various national or international bodies will lose strength. But the church will gain lasting benefits, greater than all these losses. There will be more listeners for the sermon and more consecration to service. There will be more visiting of the sick. There will be more study of the Bible. And, as surely as such things can be, there will be more sober, unhyphenated, truthful, unposed Christian faith.

Romance and Idiocy.

Two young lovers of a Virginia town recently committed suicide together. They left notes stating, in a general and muddled way, that life was not worth living. Both were children, and not out of their teens. The girl was going to school. Her mother objected to the attentions of the boy, because both were so young. The mind of the girl was being diverted from her books, so that she could not do justice to her studies. The plan of suicide, it appears, was the girl's. Then the boy joined in the scheme, and volunteered to become both murderer and suicide.

No more foolish crime ever was committed. Doubtless, the pair deemed themselves dramatically romantic, and supposed they would excite sympathy and admiration. Of course, the poor little fools did excite some of the former, but most of the sympathy rests with the families, and there is no tendency to admire any act so acutely abnormal.

The episode is pitiful in that it causes parental regret. There had been no restraint other than that due to a sane conception of conditions. There is nobody to blame but the ones now beyond the reach of censure.

One unpleasant feature of such episodes is the human faculty of imitation. Somewhere there may be another pair of unbalanced youngsters who think themselves victims of circumstances, and who will be inspired by this example. All they need is sense. The boy and the girl who cannot wait until grown to marry, perhaps do humanity an unintentional favor by stopping the process of growth, although were they to mature, the chances would be in favor of each marrying somebody else.

The voluntary blowing out of brains is fairly good evidence that there was paucity of the material blown.

Where Mr. Olney Errs.

Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, is a cultivated gentleman of sincere and narrow views. These views he has the ability to express, but all the eloquence of a master in the art of phrasing, word-painting, and sophistry could not make them acceptable to the people of the United States. The point at which Mr. Olney stands suits him, and about him may cluster a few kindred souls, but the people are different. They believe in their country, and they believe in themselves.

Mr. Olney in a recent address was arguing against the bugaboo to which has been given the title "imperialism," and which consists of the title and a fantasy. In doing this he mentioned "our needless scuttage

with Spain," and "that development of jingoism and militarism which brought on the scrap with Spain."

The inference to be drawn from these words is grossly unjust, the spirit of it untruth, and the insinuation a coarse and brutal flouting of brave Americans, living and dead.

This great people is for peace. It abhors war. It counsels the nations to cease from strife. It does not advocate conquest. It neither threatens the weak nor presents to the powerful an arrogant defiance. It entered upon the strife with Spain only when the cruelties perpetrated in the island almost under the shadow of the American flag had turned it into a place of outrage, horror, and desolation. The blowing up of a battleship, present on a friendly mission, was but the culminating episode of a situation that in the very name of humanity was bound to reach a climax, and it hastened an inevitable end.

If in the whole history of the world there is record of a righteous war, it is a record of the war with Spain. No good American, however much he may deplore conflict, is ashamed of that war. He may regret the necessity that produced it, the suffering that accompanied it, but he glories in the succor extended the oppressed, and any emotion of sorrow is tempered with pride.

Were similar occasion to arise, the American would fight again, not hesitating first nor blushing after, and all the trumpeting Olneys that might foregather and declaim could excite within him no stronger feeling than the pity bestowed upon the erring, or the contempt best uttered in a hiss.

What Brightwood Pays.

The statement of the condition of the Brightwood Electric Railway Company, to which these columns have referred more than once, reveal more and more information as to that interesting corporation the more it is studied. Two or three days ago, The Times pointed out that the railroad, although groaning under the burden of \$26,130 deficit, was able to pay its stockholders \$32,382 as interest on the funded debt. That interest, it will be recalled, was calculated at the rate of 6 per cent.

Further reflection is now aroused by the following items of the report:

Receipts from passengers.....\$60,235.93
Average fare per passenger car
tripped......0245

Those two figures make a significant revelation—that approximately half the passengers of the Brightwood line are carried on transfers. This is true because the average fare per passenger carried on straight fares would be more than 4 cents. But it is the more readily believed, in view of the fact that most of the passengers of that line are carried well into the city in the morning, and begin their journey homeward in the evening from the same point in town.

For the \$60,235.93 "receipts from passengers," then, the Washington Traction and Electric Company receives, through its branch lines, approximately \$60,000 more. This makes the total of receipts from Brightwood custom not less than \$120,000. According to that calculation the people of that suburban district not only pay enough for a good service, but a handsome dividend on that service besides.

In answer, the officials of the system will contend that the \$60,000 paid for return trips belongs to the Ninth Street line, exactly as the amount paid for trips into the city belongs to the Brightwood line. That theory depends, of course, upon the assumption that the expense of hauling is the same, which is manifestly not true. What might better be said is that a portion of the \$120,000 paid for Brightwood travel belongs to the city lines which supplement the Brightwood line. So it does—and by any fair calculation it would be about one-sixth, or as one mile to five miles.

But the better calculation is made in the light of the whole service, and in that light, the Brightwood line unmistakably pays handsomely on all the real money invested.

Construing the Battles.

Manifestly there is some difficulty in determining at this distance the effects of the battle of Yental, or of any other battle of the Far Eastern war. However, enough may be surmised to make clear the fact that some of the paper warriors who are telling all about it are making guesses and coloring these with personal ideas of what the outcome ought to be.

Recently General Kurapatkin paused in his retreat, and turned upon his pursuers. It was a bold and spectacular move. It was taken to mean that the Japanese had been "lured" to the point where, in accord with a program arranged long in advance, they were to be crushed. There followed defeat after defeat for the Russians. Right, left, and center they were crushed with the terrible losses that could be sustained only by brave men fighting desperately. Following this appears the comment that the engagement was not decisive, and that it in no way indicates anything that is to come later. The Russian great army, routed and large portions of it in danger of capture, is viewed as incidental. The public is practically asked to wait until the troops of the

Czar have been really aroused, and begin to understand that they are engaged in war.

That on any mathematical basis Russia should be able to beat Japan there is no doubt. It has more men, more money, more experienced commanders. Its army under Kuropatkin might be annihilated, and it could be replaced. To do this would be paying an awful price for victory. If anything is to be discerned in the present status of affairs, it is that this is the price that Russia must pay. Either its course so far has been one of folly and incompetence, that must be succeeded by another policy, virile and overpowering, or Russia has met its master.

Suggestions for Morality.

The good people comprising the W. C. T. U. have been in session again, and adopted certain resolutions. That the purpose of these women is an earnest desire to do good there will be no question. That they weaken an influence generally benign, by wandering into fields where there is no mission for them to perform, there is no question, either.

The resolutions just made of record are against the use of champagne in the christening of warships, against all patent medicines, and against world's fairs. The statement that this use of champagne has "debased the standard of womanhood," is much to be deplored, for it falls to rise above the plane of silliness, and gives a wrong idea of the personnel of the organization. Certainly this personnel is intelligent, and does not treat itself with courtesy when it creates a contrary impression.

The christening of warships is a custom dear to the sailor, and upheld by tradition. It does no harm in any possible way, unless to the feelings of the abnormally developed conscience that discerns a wicked pleasure in anything enjoyed by anybody else. The wine running into the sea, even a whole quart, will not corrupt the sea beyond the point at which it will be fit for bathing purposes. And the ladies must remember that seawater is not acceptable as a beverage even though ennobled by the presence of one quart of champagne to the aggregate oceans. Their sentiment is nothing but a prejudice, and the expression of it unworthy the mental status of the militant body of reform.

Patent medicines may be good or may be bad. If the ladies can differentiate the two sorts, and set forth the result, with chemical corroboration, their conclusions will be acceptable. Until then, the value of these conclusions must be regarded as an unknowable quantity.

The world's fair resolution is apart from the questions that needed discussion. Such fairs are economic and commercial. They are not reformatory agencies, it is true, but neither is a railroad or a grocery.

However, there might have been a resolution introduced and passed with acclaim, which would have added to the respect felt for the W. C. T. U., and vastly increased its influence. It would have read about this way:

Whereas we have been led to believe the army contains promoters of crime, disorder, and ill health among the soldiers, and whereas we were induced to urge upon Congress the abolition of this canteen, thereby augmenting desertions, drunkenness, licentiousness, and sickness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we see our error, are sorry for it, and earnestly request of Congress that by restoration of the canteen it undo so far as possible the mischief caused by our mistaken zeal.

But none of the delegates seems to have thought of this.

Points in Paragraphs.

General Keller's strictures upon the Russian army can't harm the author, for he is dead, but it may cost some publisher discomfort.

The St. Paul inventor who was killed while testing his own fire-escape, demonstrated his faith in the contrivance, anyhow.

The divorced person still has the right to remarry. The only essential is the opportunity.

It is amusing to see the two parties scrambling in New York each to purify the other of the corrupted hobo.

Divers will try to recover a small box that was thrown aboard from the burning Slocum. Compared with this feat search for a needle in a haystack seems simple.

People who are qualified to vote should register now or consider themselves as barred from the privilege of kicking after election.

Judge Parker has registered. It is thought he will vote the Democratic ticket, as he is avoiding the influence of Republican spellbinders.

A Tacoma gentleman is advocating strenuously the adoption of a universal language. His attention is directed to the fact that money talks, and anybody can understand it.

An automobile went across New Jersey at a 70-mile an hour clip, and lost his bet at that, as to the time he would finish. The bet was \$2,000, representing fairly the aggregate of the amounts he deserved to be fined.

Damages in \$25,000 have been awarded a New York man for false arrest. Others have had to disburse this sum or grope to avoid the arrest they deserved.

"Fashions of tomorrow" is the caption a journal has the assurance to use. "No man hath seen the dawning of tomorrow's sun."

DISTRICT DAY
AT WORLD'S FAIRExercises Will Take Place
Next Wednesday.

RECEPTION AND ADDRESSES

Grand Parade in the Morning Through
Exposition Grounds—Music By
the Marine Band.

Escorted by three military bands, guarded by detachments and battalions of marines, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, cheered to the echo by throngs of District citizens, and accompanied by high officials of the exposition management, the United States Government, and the United States Army, the three Commissioners of the District will begin the celebration of District Day at the St. Louis Exposition, next Wednesday, by marching from the Administration Building to the United States Government Building.

Arrangements have been made by the exposition management and the local committee in charge of the event that will result in the occasion being one of the most noteworthy in the entire history of the exposition.

The military procession in honor of the day will be the largest ever held in the grounds, all military, naval, and other uniformed forces taking part.

Will Leave Tomorrow.

The Commissioners will leave this city tomorrow morning at 10:05 o'clock from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station and will be accompanied by ex-Commissioners L. G. Hines, Mayor M. Parker, and John W. Douglas; Capt. Chester Harding, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner; Lieut. Horace Macfarland, brother of Commissioner Macfarland, and Mrs. West.

The party will arrive in St. Louis Tuesday afternoon, leaving that city for the return trip the following Monday morning.

Commissioner Macfarland said yesterday that he had heard of many District citizens who had announced their intention to be present at the District Day exercises. The indications are that an unusually large number of local people will attend.

The local authorities have been much gratified by the evident purpose of the exposition management to make the day memorable in the history of the fair. Nothing, it is said, has been left undone that could redound to the success and pleasure of the occasion.

Make-Up of Parade.

The parade from the Administration Building, at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, will be as follows:

Mounted police.
Detachment of Jefferson Guards.
Marine Band.
Battalion United States marines.
Twenty-fourth United States Infantry Band.
Sixth United States Infantry Band.
Ninth United States Cavalry Band.
Fourth United States Cavalry Band.
Fourth United States Cavalry Band.
Fourth United States Cavalry Band.
Fourth United States Cavalry Band.

Down Administration Avenue, to University Boulevard, south on University Boulevard to Louisiana Way; east on Louisiana Way to west side of Liberal Arts Palace; north on Plaza Orleans to north side of Liberal Arts; east on north side of Liberal Arts to Government Terrace; south on Government Terrace to main entrance of Government Building.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the north front of the Government Building it will be reviewed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, President Francis of the exposition, Maj. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. A., commanding the Northern Military Division, the national commission, and the United States Government band.

Program for the Day.

The entire program for the day is as follows:

Reception by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia at 11 o'clock in the Administration Building.

Concert by the United States Marine Band, "Thomas Jefferson," Santelmann.

Orchestra, "Das Modell," Suppe. Upon the Swanee River," Myddleton.

March, "The Star Spangled Banner," Myddleton.

Exercises at 2 o'clock in the Missouri State Building, the Hon. W. W. Douglass, chairman of the committee of arrangements, presiding.

March, "Stars and Stripes Forever," Sousa.

Overture, "Jubilee," Weber.

Caprice, "Blumengartner," Von Blon.

March, "The National Capital Centennial," Santelmann.

Remarks, the Hon. David R. Francis, president Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Music, characteristic, "Down South," Myddleton.

Address, the Hon. Henry B. P. Macfarland, president Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Remarks, the Hon. Thomas H. Carter, president National Commission, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

March, "The Star Spangled Banner," Arnold.

SENATOR CRANE'S
PERSONAL SIDEHow He Has Won Hearts of
Fellow Citizens.

NEVER TIRES DOING GOOD

Many Philanthropic Acts—His, Great
Business Relations With the Govern-
ment—Efficient Public Career.

Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, who will take his seat in the Senate six weeks hence as the successor of the late George Frisbie Hoar, has had a career noteworthy for a greater diversity of good deeds than most men are able to record in a long lifetime. He has become almost a patron saint to the people of western Massachusetts, while to the rest of the country he is known more particularly as a keen, hard-headed business man.

A matter of national interest in connection with Senator Crane's notable career is his business relations with the Treasury Department. In the Crane mills at Dalton all of the bond and currency paper used by the Federal Government is made by a secret process known only to the members of the family and some of the most trusted employees.

Some of the most expert counterfeiters in the country have endeavored to make paper that would resemble the delicate silk fibre in the Crane mills, but have never succeeded, and it is said that none of the men to whom the secret has been entrusted has ever been discovered in the confidence that has been imposed in him.

For years the Crane mills have been one of the show places of Berkshire county, ranking with Greylock and the annual procession of the authorities of Williams College with the high sheriff of the county at their head as a popular attraction.

Man of Quiet Tastes.

The esteem in which Senator Crane is held by the people of Massachusetts is well exemplified by a story a prominent Government official told of his first glimpse of the Bay State man, who was then serving as governor.

Unpretentious to the last, Governor Crane was accustomed to walk alone in the beautiful country about Pittsfield. One day a party of visitors, including the Washington official, were out driving on the Dalton Road, when they saw a slim-built man, very business-like in appearance, and apparently much absorbed in thought, coming toward them on the road. They paid no attention to him, for they were looking at the hills and valleys, and they had no time to waste on men passing along the highway.

As the stranger approached them the driver of the carriage drew up his horses and looked off his hat. As he did so, he turned to the visitors and said in a voice choking with anger:

"Why don't you take off your hats?"

"The New Yorkers were amazed," at what seemed to them the driver's impertinence. He had previously shown no signs of excitement, and they were at a loss to find the cause of his sudden departure from reason. One of the party asked why they should take off their hats.

"Don't you see that that was Governor Crane," Murray Crane said the driver. "You ought to know enough to take your hats off to him. He's the governor of the State, and he's the best man in the State, and you'd better have taken off your hats to him."

One of the party said that he was not in the habit of taking off his hat to any man, and he was not particular about him. The driver, looking at him as though he had found a new kind of serpent. Then he began a talk that lasted an hour, in the course of which he told the various reasons why the people who live about Dalton take their hats off to Governor Murray Crane, and the leading citizen of Berkshire county.

The recital was long, but the gist of it was that Murray Crane was a man of whom to whom any man honored himself by bowing to him. He was the governor of the State, and he was the best man in the State where he was born and where he has always lived.

A Real Philanthropist.

Sentinel Crane bears the reputation of being one of the most generous and philanthropic of men. His charities have been dispensed throughout the State and in many cases the recipients have not known whom to thank.

A man who talked vaguely about "representing large interests" has appeared at the door of more than one concerned about to fall, through no fault of the men who were conducting its business and has tided it over the storm, and then gone away; and no one has ever known that the paper maker of Dalton was the man who had saved the concern.

A widow with a small farm, and a disproportionate mortgage has been visited by a man who had in his hand the release for the mortgage, and she has never known that Murray Crane, hearing of her plight, had stepped up to the owner of the mortgage and taken it up without any man knowing why.

Aided Former Enemy.

Dalton people tell a story of a man who thought that one of the Cranes had done him an injury—the man was "always a bit queer"—who talked in a way about the governor that caused him to be thrust several times with great enthusiasm. He finally fell ill, and he needed help. There was only one man to help him, and that was Mr. Crane. The help was forthcoming without a question.

No one knows what Mr. Crane has done. He has hidden it in many cases, and he has been known to work through other men.

Mr. Crane is known as one of the most acute business men who have ever lived in the western end of the State—that means, of course, when it is said that he is one of the most acute men who have ever lived.

He was one of the earliest to see it wealth that lay in the industrial development of the coal and oil fields and the telephone industry, and he has invested liberally in these securities. He is rich, but he has not much money. He amounts to no one is able to say. He is the richest man in Berkshire county and everyone up there says that he

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE
ENTITLED TO FREE WATER

An opinion was submitted to the District Commissioners by the Corporation Council yesterday holding that the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is entitled to an unlimited supply of water without charge by the District.

Mr. Duval says he is convinced by the acts of Congress relating to the institution and the water law that it was intended by Congress that the institution should not be taxed for its water supply.

CREDITORS LOOK
TO THE REFEREEWaggaman Debts Range
From \$4,000 to \$20

MR. BRADLEY'S BUSY DAY

Bankrupt's Assets Still a Popular Topic
of Discussion—The Woodley
Tract.

Twelve thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty-five cents was the sum of claims against the Waggaman estate, proof of which was filed with Referee Andrew Y. Bradley yesterday. Early in the morning creditors began filing into Mr. Bradley's office, and darkness caught several of them there. Many came to find out what to do, while others brought friends with them to stand by while they talked to the referee.

The largest claim filed was that of Catherine C. Curtin, for \$4,200, the smallest that of Gabrielle Chand, for \$20. The full list is as follows:

Mary M. Daly, \$400 deposited with Waggaman for investment.
Timothy Cavanaugh, \$121.45, rents collected by Waggaman and not turned over.

Jane Read, \$500, proceeds of two notes to Kirkwood, Fla., and "letter of attorney" to Messrs. Gordon & Gordon.

Daniel J. Ready, of 192 North Capitol Street, \$23.45, rents collected by T. E. Waggaman.

Value of Woodley Tract.

The question as to what will become of the valuable property in the Woodley tract, which Waggaman values, through and through, gravel banks, gullies and all, at \$1 per foot, is one that is interesting lawyers and estate men alike. There is no question as to the great value of the major part of this land, and it was suggested yesterday by a lawyer who has several claims against Waggaman in his hand, as in their transaction would probably be formed to buy up all this land, improve it, and sell to individual buyers.

A great deal of the property Waggaman is said to be absolutely worthless, and this will lower materially the average price of the whole. Pessimism in regard to the chances of the creditors is rampant. There is a syndicate of which it is said, will realize almost nothing for the land, as in their transaction with Waggaman they always insisted upon gilt-edged real estate securities, which they have appropriated.

The syndicate had between \$75,000 and \$100,000 in Waggaman's hands, and it is believed that upon half of it they will realize fully and upon the remainder about 75 or 80 per cent.

Praised by Cabby.

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At Murray Crane never a friend, no matter how use might be if he was a it. He was the man, as plain to all that the business meeting of the National Convention of at the head of the Reed the hotels, enthusiastic earances, believing that the candidate might be demonstration.

The retiring directors are Anson S. Taylor, Judge Stanton J. Peelle, George W. F. Swartzell, Frederick L. Moore, Gen. George H. Harris, Dr. J. Tabor Johnson, and Gifford Pinchot.

An election will also be held for the purpose of electing officers to fill two vacancies in the board of directors for terms which will expire in 1906.

The association will be followed by a general entertainment. By special request, the floor plans of the new building now in course of construction adjacent to the present home of the association, will be shown by stereopticon views.

FRAUD CHECKED
IN CIVIL SERVICEPhoto Must Go With Ex-
amination Papers,

HANDWRITING SCRUTINIZED

Incompetent Applicants in the Philip-
pines Balked in Scheme to Get
Fat Berths.

In spite of the ten thousand miles intervening between Manila, where the examination is taken, and Washington, where it is filed, it is impossible for applicants for positions in the Philippine service to defraud the Government by hiring some one else to take the examination in their place.

Section 10 of the manual of examination of the Civil Service Commission completely bars any such scheme; for it forces each application to be accompanied by a photograph of the person taking the examination. The photo must be an unmounted cabinet, less than three years old.

The Regulation.

The section reads: